

won several medals, eight, to be exact, before this last one, "Go out in a flare. Do not do this to yourself." Carl Lewis, a great humanitarian, a friend to young people, had first of all determination.

Second of all, he was a good sports person. He knew and understood what sportsmanship was all about. He had pride in himself and in his Nation. He believed, as well, in the fact that if he just simply went one more step he might be successful; 27 feet 10 inches and three-quarters. And he had a can-do attitude.

That is the Olympic challenge for America, to rise to the occasion of the U.S. women's gymnast team, something accomplished that none of us would have ever expected; or to have the strength of personality to accept the pain of a Kerri Strug from Houston, TX; or Michael Johnson, from Baylor University in Texas, who will cast his lot to historically do the 200 meters and then 500 meters; and yes, the U.S. women's basketball team, that recognizes that it is valuable to have men and women understand what sportsmanship is all about; and the gold that was won by Shannon Miller.

We as Americans have so much to be proud of; not to point the finger at Atlanta, a city that has done a very able and wonderful job, a job where it has opened its doors to all citizens around the world, representing over 197 countries. It was not that it had a tragic and terrible act, it was a tragic act of a human being gone wrong. We should embrace our sister city and congratulate them, for on behalf of Americans, they have done us proud.

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But more importantly from the Olympic challenge, we should be able to both admire and to accept the challenge given to us by these young athletes from whatever country they have come, that they have shown determination, that they have rejected hatred, that they have embraced each other as brothers and sisters, that they have a can-do attitude, that they worked as a team and, yes, most of all that they have shown the kind of affinity for the law of rules and order that they would respect human life and human dignity. Sadly, someone in this country possibly did not.

And so it behooves this Congress to respond by leadership and recognizing that we disrespect and that we do not hold to violent talk or violent acts and that we join together as a Nation, not dividing, not castigating names but yet recognizing that we stand as one and fall divided. Be proud of Atlanta and what it has done, appreciate the Justice Department, Director Freeh and the FBI for what they have done, know that swift justice and fair justice will be brought to the perpetrator of this terrible act, but the Olympic challenge for America is for us to stand unified behind the Constitution that we all are created equal, that we have inalienable

rights to pursue happiness, and that we must stand for equality and the first amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the wonderful work done by several of the athletes who are from my State of Texas who have brought home the gold.

The news of violence at the Olympics over this weekend could not detract from the Olympic Spirit displayed by the fans and the wonderful collection of talented athletes from around the world, nor should it have.

Each of them are heroes in their resolve not to allow terrorists or hatemongers to take away the unity of purpose that has led us to this point in world history.

The first recorded Olympics were held every 4 years at the ancient sanctuary in Greece from 776 B.C. until they were abolished in 394 B.C. They were revived in the late 19th century by French Baron Pierre de Coubertin with the first modern games held in Athens in 1896.

This year marks the 100th-year-anniversary of the modern olympic games. This is also only the fourth time in modern olympic history that the United States has been the host of the Summer Olympic Games.

The Olympic games are about challenges to the height and breadth of human physical, mental, and emotional endurance.

Today, I would like to recognize the wonderful contributions that Kerri Strug of Houston, TX, one of the members of the U.S. Gymnastics Team dubbed Mag 7 by fans of the sport, who showed real team spirit in assisting her teammates win the team gold medal.

Carl Lewis, who upon the completion of his 27 feet 10 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the long jump, has achieved a record 9 gold medals. He is one of Houston's best known athletic personalities, but he is also a great humanitarian and community supporter of youth athletics.

I will not leave out those who are not from Houston, TX. Michael Johnson of Dallas, TX has also made us all proud as Texans with his gold medal performance in the 400-meter race. I would like to join many well-wishers in extending my hope for a second gold in the 200-meter race to be held later in the games.

I wish all of these fine athletes and their families my warmest congratulations and wish them a speedy and safe return home to Texas.

HOW LONG WILL WE CONTINUE TO WAIT TO SOLVE THE YEAR 2000 PROBLEM?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago our Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology held an extensive hearing on what is known as the year 2000 problem. That is a problem for those who have inputted month-day-year in most computers over the last 30 years. Three decades ago, most computers had little capacity for storage. Thus, a 2-digit figure represented the year instead of 4 digits. In other words, instead of 1966, the year was entered 66. So when it comes to the year 2000 and the com-

puter registers 2000, it will only register 00 based on the two spaces for the year software. Thirty years ago it was difficult to find space in a computer and somebody had the bright idea: Let's save at least a few bits of spaces when we put dates in by inputting only the last part of the date, not the century part of the date.

Mr. Speaker, this will be a major problem. It is estimated by Gartner Associates, a major consulting firm, that it will take \$600 billion worldwide to solve this problem. America is responsible for half of the computing usage on this planet, and it will take about \$300 billion for both private and public entities to make the needed conversions. Gartner Associates believes that conversion by the Federal Government might well cost \$30 billion to deal with this matter.

On April 29, I had the staff of the subcommittee send an extensive survey to the 24 Cabinet departments and agencies. We now have the results. In essence, these are some of the results:

1. Major departments are only in the initial planning stages of the Year 2000 effort.

2. Even the most advanced agencies have not reached the final stages of the solution.

3. Only six agencies have any cost estimates.

4. The Department of Defense has not yet completed its inventory of computer software code which needs to be converted.

5. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration does not anticipate having a plan completed until March 1997.

6. The Department of Transportation simply did not respond to the questions as of this date. Some departments started in on this effort the day after our survey arrived. Little attention has been paid to this coming crunch by many in the executive branch.

7. The Department of Energy did not begin to address the Year 2000 issue until a week after they received the subcommittee's survey.

Most of the departments that are in the initial planning stages need to have their systems inventoried and fixed by 1998. If they do not do so by that time, expert resources will be increasingly scarce because the private sector, State and local government will be using those resources to solve their own computer conversion problems.

Various internal codes of our computing equipment need to be changed. Some of it is just reentering the 4-digit year into new software: You would put in 1996, not just 96, so when you hit the year 2000, it is not just 00, but it is 2000 and you can subtract 1996 from 2000.

These Federal departments and agencies must "get with it" over the next year and a half. They need to complete their plans. They need to inventory and fix millions of lines of internal computer code while simultaneously meeting agency goals.

Basically, we asked these agencies if they had a plan, was there a program

manager? What was the estimated cost? And were they responsive to our dozen or so questions?

We have had a few stars in this affair that have been working on this problem systematically. We see that the Agency for International Development [AID]—responsible for foreign aid operations, Office of Personnel Management [OPM], Small Business, and, most important, the Social Security Administration received an “A.” The Social Security “A” is really the first of the “A”s. Social Security did not need any prod. In Social Security, an able staff has been working on this problem—and rightly so—since 1989. They believe

that by 1998 they will complete going through all of the Social Security files which affect people’s benefits and pensions. We gave a very strong “A” to them.

These are only two in the “B” category. By the way, I do not grade on a curve. As a professor, I graded on an absolute. Education is in the “B” category. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is a “B”. Then after those six there are 18 below them. The three “C”s, are followed by 10 “D”s and 4 “F”s. And there are dozens of other agencies that comprise all of the rest of the Federal Government.

Serious attention needs to be given to this by the responsible officials in

the White House who coordinate management matters within the executive branch. They are a little weak on that. But the Office of Management and Budget needs to give this effort its full attention because both the appropriations and authorizing committees of the House will be expecting them to ask for the needed resources, or have a plan to reprogram the needed resources.

Let’s get on with it. It is a serious problem that could affect each of us.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following material in connection with my remarks:

	Grade	Does the agency have a year 2000 plan?	Is there a year 2000 program manager?	Does the agency have any cost estimates for year 2000 solution?	Did the agency respond to the questions?
International Aid	A	X	X	X	X
Personnel (OPM)	A	X	X	X	X
Small Business	A	X	X	X	X
Social Security	A	X	X	X	X
Education	B	X	X	X	X
Nuclear Regulatory	B	X	X		X
State	B	X	X	X	X
Defense	C		X	X	X
Treasury	C	X	X		X
Science Foundation	C	X			X
Agriculture	D		X		X
Commerce	D		X		X
Environmental Protection	D		X		X
General Services	D		X		X
Health and Human Services	D		X		X
Housing (HUD)	D		X		X
Interior	D		X		X
Justice	D		X		X
NASA	D		X		X
Veterans Affairs	D		X		X
FEMA	F				X
Labor	F				X
Energy	F				
Transportation	F				

Prepared for Subcommittee Chairman Stephen Horn, Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SAXTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. KINGSTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 4(b) OF RULE XI WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF A CERTAIN RESOLUTION

Mr. MCINNIS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-720) on the resolution (H. Res. 492) waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of a certain resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN MEMORY OF AUGUSTA HORBLOWER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TORKILDSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise in affectionate remembrance of a good friend and a great Republican, Augusta “Gusty” Hornblower.

Earlier today the House voted to name the Post Office in Gusty’s home-

town in her honor. Gusty Hornblower was an unwavering selfless public servant. This post office, this public space, is a fitting tribute to a woman who devoted her life to the citizens of Massachusetts.

As a sophomore on summer break from UMass-Amherst, I first met this courageous woman when we were both working on a congressional campaign. I was awed by her sense of humor, her political acumen, her colorful personality, and, most of all, her sense of commitment. Later we would both be elected to the Massachusetts House in the class of 1984 and serve together in the Committee on Taxation. There was one thing that Gusty could always be counted on to do and that was advocate for a tax cut any time of the year.

In addition to serving five terms in the Massachusetts House, Gusty sat on many boards and community efforts and worked tirelessly to preserve the Commonwealth’s rich cultural heritage. She served on the Board of Overseers of the Plimoth Plantation, founded by her father Henry Hornblower II and on the board of trustees of the Schwamb Mill Preservation Trust. She also held a seat on the Martha’s Vineyard Commission.

Toward the end of her life, Gusty bravely battled breast cancer, using her increasingly scarce time and energy to advocate for breast cancer education, research and awareness. Those